

HAMAKUA NOTES.

HONOKAA ENJOYS HER FIRST TERM OF COURT IN THE THIRD CIRCUIT.

The Calendar and Cases Tried the First Day—Items of News—Personals, etc.

HAMAKUA, July 5.—Honoka began to assume a state of expectancy on Saturday after the Kinau was telephoned. During the day a Chinese coffee shop assumed shape, where there had been none before, and Sheriff Williams also took up his abode in the village. Sunday and Monday completed the arrivals, and most of them are domiciled as follows: Judge S. L. Austin and Hon. Paul Neumann, with Mr. A. Moore at Paauhau; Sheriff Williams and Deputy Attorney-General Wilder are holding out in the Lumahelhel residence; Clerk Porter and D. H. Hitchcock are guests of the "club" boys; S. K. Kane occupies the Kaunamano residence, and H. L. Holstein is the guest of Deputy-Sheriff Moanale. Tuesday was generally spent in resting. Business began in earnest on Wednesday morning. Present: His Honor S. L. Austin, judge of the third circuit; George Williams, Esq., sheriff of Hawaii; Daniel Porter, clerk of third circuit; G. K. Wilder, deputy attorney-general; and Charles Williams, Hawaiian interpreter. The following is the calendar, and cases which were disposed of on the first day:

Provisional Government vs. Kaili-ula (k.); Hoomanamua, Chapter 35, Laws of 1887. Appeal from Hilo police court. Appeal dismissed; notice not put in writing within five days, as required. S. K. Kane for defendant. Provisional Government vs. Kalu-hou (k.). Same as the above; same disposition. Provisional Government vs. Kala (k.). Same as first case; same disposition. Provisional Government vs. Guil-herme Silvers; assault with deadly weapon. Appeal from district magis-trate of North Hilo. Nolle prosequi entered. H. L. Holstein for de-fendant. Provisional Government vs. Sau Pama; illicit traffic in liquors. New trial ordered by supreme court. Placed on calendar on motion of deputy attorney-general. Nolle prosequi to be entered on same when mittimus arrives from the clerk of the supreme court. Paul Neumann for defendant.

CIVIL CASES. Kuahopu (k.), by Kauiholaia, his guardian, vs. Mrs. W. E. Scott and W. E. Scott; trespass. Continued from January term, Hilo. To come up before a mixed jury on Thursday morning. S. K. Kane for plaintiff; D. H. Hitchcock for defendant. Ken Kaw (k.) (Ch.), vs. Akoi (w.); deserting husband. Appeal from Hilo police court. Continued from January term, Hilo. To follow divorce proceedings. D. H. Hitchcock for plain-tiff; S. K. Kane for defendant. Kohala Sugar Company vs. Ben Keakua (k.); deserting labor. Appeal from district magistrate of North Kohala. Appeal dismissed. H. L. Holstein for plaintiff. D. H. Hitchcock, assignee of Wing Chong Tai, bankrupt, vs. Ku Leong & Cheeki (Ch.); assumpsit. Appeal from Hilo police court; discontinued. Settled out of court. John Enias vs. Carrie Enias; de-serting husband. Appeal from dis-trict magistrate of North Hilo. To follow divorce proceedings. H. L. Holstein for plaintiff; S. K. Kane for defendant. Honokaa Store, by F. S. Clinton, manager, vs. Keliikuewa (k.); as-sumpsit. Appeal from police court of Hamakua. Chas. Williams for plain-tiff; S. K. Kane for defendant. Manoel L. S. Ports vs. Geo. Wil-iams by D. H. Pulaa, Deputy Sheriff North Kohala; Replevin. Appeal from district magistrate of North Ko-hala. Appeal dismissed. H. L. Hol-stein for defendant.

DIVORCE CASES. Akoi (w.) vs. Ken Kaw (k.) (Ch.); libel for divorce. Continued to Jan-uary Term, 1894. Hilo. S. K. Kane for libellant; D. H. Hitchcock for re-spondent. Kahema (k.) vs. Maleka (w.); libel for divorce. S. K. Kane for libellant. Carrie Enias vs. John P. Enias; libel for divorce. Cause heard and taken under advisement. Decision to be rendered on Friday morning. S. K. Kane for libellant; H. L. Holstein for respondent. William Van Natta vs. Rosa Van Natta; libel for divorce. Divorce granted on proof of abandonment. Custody of children in the father con-tinued. D. H. Hitchcock for libel-lant.

NEWS NOTES. The Fourth was pretty generally observed by everyone. The Honokaa Rifle club had regular semi-annual shooting in the morning. R. T. Rick-ard took the gold medal for the second time on a score of 40. Several sets of prizes were shot for, very low scores being the rule on account of the strong wind blowing all day. Several small parties picniced at various places. The wind and dust made it very pleasant to get away from the roads, into the woods and caves. The small pox scared that passed through the district happily proved to be not founded on fact; it was an eruption on the skin that resembles that disease in its early stages.

Mrs. James Renton of Pauilo is the guest of relatives in Kohala at the present time.

Ed. Madden and C. H. Fowler, of Kukula, were Hamakua's representa-tives in the lawn tennis tournament in Kohala yesterday.

Bishop Willis is the guest of parish-ioners in Hamakua. His visit extend-ed as far as Pauilo, where he baptized several children. He leaves for Ko-hala in the morning, and will return to Honolulu by this Claudine.

Mr. Bailey and Mr. Joanen, of the Honokaa plantation, leave on the next trip of the Claudine for Chicago and the World's Fair, to be gone some ten weeks. The former will extend his visit to his old home in Ohio. Mr. Chamberlain will probably make the trip at the same time.

The case of Bortfeldt for shooting the Japanese laborer at Kukulhaele a short time ago, was to come up today in the district court, but owing to the inability of the vic-tim to attend has been postponed. The Jap is doing nicely, and was not dan-gerously hurt in the first place. He caused about 200 of his friends to con-tribute \$2.50 each to the treasury for deserting work and coming to Hono-kaa. Bortfeldt is out on \$1000 bail.

La grippe is prevailing at Kukaia and Pauilo, and working gradually westward.

We are sorry to say that the health of C. von Mengersen, manager of Pacific Mill, does not improve, and is such as to cause his friends much con-cern. Heart trouble.

We had quite a refreshing shower this afternoon, enough to lay the dust and induce a hope that more is not far away.

JAPANESE POLITICIANS.

Cast Longing Eyes on Far Hawaii.

The Japan Herald's Sound Advice.

Japanese agitators are casting longing eyes on Hawaii, the recent occurrence there with reference to its government which was latterly seized by a band of conspirators with a view to the annexation to the United States of the little kingdom, presently followed by the President's disavowal of the act of the Provisional government, instigated by U. S. Minister Stevens in hoisting, without any proper authority, the U. S. flag, having excited their interest. All these occurrences when taken into consideration with the unwar-like character of the natives them-selves, and the fact that there are now upwards of 20,000 Japanese im-migrants to be found on the islands, whose passages have been advanced by the former government, controlled by the sugar growing interest, and that no foreign nation has either come forward to establish a protec-torate, or is solicitous to annex the country, seem to have inspired a Mr. Sugawara Den, a Jap-aneese lately resident in San Francisco, with the idea that Japan might, nay, ought to aspire to take a hand in the business. The climate, he says, is favorable to the propaga-tion and continuance of his race there. The efforts made to secure the franchise, Mr. Den is confident will result in victory for his country-men. The struggle which he de-clares to be impending between them and the Occidentals he con-siders to be of vital importance to this empire in order to test the ca-pacity of its people to grapple with rival races in practical action.

Such are the sentiments pro-pounded by Mr. Den in a long speech at a meeting of the radical party. Mr. Den is evidently a very ambitious sort of individual who fancies he sees in Hawaii's difficulty Japan's oppor-tunity, but we do not mind telling him, with all possible confidence, that however supine England, Ger-many or France may be with regard to the exercise of sovereignty or protection over the Hawaiian group, in the event of the throne being either vacated by those who have a right by birth to its occu-pancy, or in the event of the line of succession being dispossessed of heritance, that it is of no use Japan casting an acquisitive look across the Pacific with a view to getting posses-sion of the Island Kingdom, though America is, we are told the very dear friend of Japan, it would not allow the Japanese to possess it, to the ex-cision of itself. If proximity counts, as it mostly does, in determining the fate of outlying countries, then the United States has the best title to step in on its own behalf, to the ex-cclusion of Japan and every other foreign nation. We much fear that the Japanese in Hawaii are not fated to assume the role of rulers there, but their useful services as laborers in the cane fields will most likely con-tinue to be in demand, but beyond that, the avenues to advancement in the direction to which they aspire, may be regarded as not open to them. —[Japan Herald Mail Summary, June 24.]

Very True.

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MOKUAWEOWEO.

LAST ASCENT OF THE MOUNTAIN MAUNALO.

The Present Condition of the Crater of Kilauea.

THE RECENT ASCENT OF MAUNALO.

HILO, HAWAII, July 6, 1893.—This was effected June 24th, 1893, by a party of eight white men: Julian Mon-sarrat, of Kapapala, the leader of the party; Dr. Wm. Monsarrat, of Hono-lulu; Peter McRae, of Pahala; W. T. Fennell, of Punaluu; C. E. Stone, of Punaluu; J. J. Silva, of the firm of Gonsalves & Silva, photographers, Honolulu, and Edward P. Baker, of Hilo, with three native guides and assistants.

The party was kindly entertained by Mr. Monsarrat at the Kapapala Ranch, and partaking of a 4 o'clock breakfast on the morning of June 23d, were in the saddle by 5 o'clock, moving toward the place of encampment on the side of the mountain. A cavalcade of seventeen animals in all, horses and mules, moving in one di-rection, was an inspiring circum-stance to men and beasts, and espe-cially the former. The party divided about 9 A. M., one portion of it turn-ing aside to obtain a supply of fresh meat by shooting wild cattle, the other portion making direct for the place of encampment which, reaching early in the afternoon, the tent was pitched and sundry other preparations made against the arrival of the balance of the company. About 5 P. M. they emerged to view from the thick cloud which then enveloped that portion of the mountain, the foragers bringing an ample quantity of fresh beef with them. The place where the tent was pitched was 7,500 feet above the sea, and from it the human eye could look into the crater of Kilauea and behold, what seemed after dark, balls of fire, or the illumination occasioned by the upheaval of the liquid lava of the lake.

At daylight on the morning of the 24th of June the party, eleven in num-ber, were in the saddle, headed for the crater at the summit—fourteen ani-mals in all going along. Traversing the rough palisades of the mountain side, the feet of the horses were cut and made to bleed, while those of the mules exhibited at the same time scarce so much as a scratch. The brink of Mokuaweoweo, or the summit crater, was reached at 11 A. M. There was a fresh wind blowing for the N. E.; human hands enclosed in gloves and stockings even for protection, ached with cold. The temperature was estimated to be 40° or 45° Fahr-enheit. However, the chilly wind drove off mountain sickness (not one of the party was affected), mountain sickness being quite sure to attack persons on reaching 12,000 or 13,000 feet, in case it is still warm at that altitude, as it sometimes is. The ordinary path of descent into Mokuaweoweo having been, by the fall of rocks, rendered impracticable, no one descended to the flow except McRae, who, as he him-self reported, let himself down and elimed up a perpendicular wall of lava of thirty feet stretch, with nothing but his toes and fingers to hold on to the little rocky protuberances of (say) two inches projection. A stay of only three hours on the summit did not afford sufficient time for a journey to the north end of the crater whence a comparatively easy and safe descent can be made to the floor be-low. The party rendezvoused on the brink near the ice crack, and two large blocks of ice were loaded on a mule, carried down and utilized for making ice cream at Kapapala Ranch next day. One of the party traversed the brink far enough to the South to pass the Wilkes' encampment and look into Southern Mokuaweoweo.

A considerable change has taken place in Mokuaweoweo since 1887. A small crater was formed in the floor of the main one in the month of June, 1887, the date of the eruption of that year. Mr. Baker saw this crater in the month of February of that year. He also descended and went round it in 1888, and Messrs. Monsarrat and Thurston descended to it in 1889. This 1887 crater is now all filled up. Five years ago it was 200 feet in diameter and 200 feet deep, but the then vacant space of it is now occupied by solid lava, which is continuous with the general floor of Mokuaweoweo. A little smoke is now issuing from a place near the brink of this once crater, but the great volume of smoke now arising from Mokuaweoweo is from the old place whence it came prior to the formation of the 1887 crater. Southern Mokuaweoweo looks the same as it did five, seven or ten years ago.

Maunaloa seems to be in a condition of profound quiescence volcanically. Judging from present appearances only, one is tempted to feel (and this, too, despite the fact that appearances are deceitful) that Maunaloa will never again pour forth liquid fire, and its corpse never again terrify those living on it with its convulsive twitches, usually called earthquakes. Mr. Silva, one of the party, an enterpris-ing photographer, took a negative of the crater, which, developing well, will be a valuable addition to Hawa-lian island views. The same artist photographed the fourteen riders as they sat on their animals by the side of the great summit crater. The cloud view which met the gaze of the party on descending was of the finest. For hours the descending riders were look-ing down on the top of a stratum of cloud spread out like a sea below. The

upper surface of the cloud stratum was white, because the sun was shining on it. But there was a single cloud near the sun just before it set, and this cast a dark shadow on the white cloud sur-face which was spread out in front of and below the eleven excursionists who were descending to reach camp. To Mr. Monsarrat, leader of the party, much credit is due and many thanks extended for his appreciation of higher interests in originating the expedition, and careful attention to small details in bringing it to a suc-cessful issue.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROS-PECTS OF THE VOLCANO.

The Halemaumau crater in Kilauea has filled up about 100 feet within the last nine months. Molten lava is still all the while pressing up from the bottom and cooling, and in another year the Halemaumau crater will be entirely obliterated, perhaps so and perhaps not. Then (unless there occur another breakdown similar to those which occurred in 1880 and 1891) will follow a series of flows on the floor of Kilauea itself, and visitors will stand face to face with little lava streams and thrust their walking staves into masses of liquid fire. So that with the Volcano house readily reached, the accommodations first class, the molten lava easy of access, a fine trail to Halemaumau, a house on the brink of it, a telephone in the Halemaumau house (which failed to work at first for lack of ground con-nection—lava is largely silica or glass and a non-conductor—a defect which two wires will instantly remedy), a good path down to the lake, and the prospect of molten lava being readily approached for a considerable time to come, Kilauea should be largely visited by people from all over the world. No other spot like Kilauea is to be found on the face of our planet, where molten lava (molten rock) is uniform-ly and continuously accessible. The visitor to Vesuvius ascends a cone, looks into a deep pit and sees possibly, an illumination; but the visitor to Ki-lauea can usually thrust his staff into molten rock. The intelligent public should be made aware of what it now seems ignorant—that at Kilauea it can enter Vulcan's own smelting works, that Halemaumau is a wonder of the world absolutely unique, and there should be a rush to see it ere it ceases, as cease it will sooner or later. The embankment beginning the present lake in Halemaumau is even now showing signs of becoming a hollow cone, which will have to be climbed to catch sight of the lava reservoir in-side; but the prospect is a good one that for a considerable time to come the cone will pour forth streams of fire; and to stand face to face with molten rock, even though in small quantity, is worth making a long journey.

A RECENT VISITOR TO THE VOL-CANO.

A MORNING BURGLARY.

Shots Exchanged by C. B. Wil-son and the Thief.

Mr. C. B. Wilson's residence on Kinau street, below the baseball grounds, was visited by a burglar on Tuesday morning. Mr. Wilson was awakened from his slumber by hearing a strange noise in the house. He got up, and securing his rifle, proceeded to investigate. The intruder, doubtless hearing him moving, became alarmed and decamped. Mr. Wilson ran out of the house and ordered the burglar, who was making a rapid retreat, to stop or he would shoot. His only reply was a shot. Mr. Wilson then fired at the fellow but did not suc-ceed in hitting him and he quickly disappeared from sight. Mr. Wil-son returned to the house and upon examination discovered that his gold watch, a gift valued at \$250, \$6 in silver coin and a \$50 bill were missing articles. The thief has not been caught, but Mr. Wilson believes him to be a stranger and a white man.

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